

WESTERN UNION.

HANNIBAL, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1851.

O. CLEMENS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Official Statement.

We are indebted to Mr. T. H. HATCHER, Clerk of the County Court, for an official statement of the vote at all the precincts except Hannibal.

	Mason	Miller	Liberty	Warren	Union	Fabius	Total
Supreme Judges.							
Napton	151	5	161	12	30	8	31 407
Gamble	230	21	296	23	82	59	72 341
Scott	43	12	131	4	21	9	67 239
Wood	116	12	139	18	74	28	5 397
Ryland	133	1	32	6	26	11	1 199
Hayden	92	5	203	17	77	26	16 9 443
McBride	57	16	33	00	26	4	33 7 156
Jones	11	00	00	4	00	00	00 15
Williams	11	00	1	00	5	1	00 90 18
Circuit Judge.							
Wells	243	31	332	25	104	46	31 68 883
County Surveyor.							
Sheets	203	38	321	23	92	47	80 63 872

INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—In an article on the county vote, we have made the most unfavorable calculations the subject would bear, in order to show that the county could in no event be a loser, but must be a great gainer by the subscription. We understand that the feeling in favor of the Railroad, never greater in this city, is growing in the country, also, and that many more in town and country, who have well considered the subject, have recently declared themselves determined to take stock to a considerable extent on their own account, believing, with reason, that it will yield a good interest immediately on the completion of the road, and that dividends will very rapidly increase to a large amount. All circumstances are favorable to this opinion.

Now, since it has become the fashion of the day, we will also place a prediction on record. It is this: General Scott will be the nominee of the Whig National Convention, in 1852, and without endorsing the Compromise Measures of the last Congress, every Whig paper in the State will be enthusiastic in his support. Mark it.—*Jackson Democrat.*

The Locofoco papers are great on predictions. Now we "place a prediction on record," that the "Democrat" man will find that he doesn't know what he is talking about. We know that the action of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Whig state Conventions has been deeply injurious to Gen. Scott, and it is certain that while he is having himself liable to the suspicion of dealing with Northern enemies of the Compromise, the ground is slipping from under his feet, and Millard Fillmore is drawing to himself daily, in a stronger degree, the affections, the trust and the hopes of the conservative portion of the National Whig party. Still, there is reason for the belief that Gen. Scott is a friend of the Compromise Measures. If not, the Whigs of Missouri will not support him. Under the most favorable aspects, Gen. Scott is not, as matters now stand, the first or even second choice of a majority of the Whigs of this State.

WONDERFUL PHENOMENA.—We have heard of instances of frogs, blood, and even fresh meat, being rained down from the clouds, but last week, in our city, occurred the first instance on record, of a shower of hogs! Now, perhaps, you don't believe this? It is a fact, however, for many persons testify to having seen large numbers of those industrious animals, scurrying and grunting through the streets, immediately after a heavy rain.

Who can explain the phenomenon? It is a grave question in natural philosophy, which we leave to be investigated by the Street Commissioner.

P.S.—The Commissioner says he will settle the question as soon he can prepare himself with some corn.

☞ We hope to hear frequently from our new correspondent, "H."

The Cuban Revolution.—The Declaration of Independence of the Cuban Patriots, recounts so many wrongs, that, if truly set forth, it is wonderful they have borne so long, without attempting to right themselves by revolution. Neither their persons nor their property were safe, and the most extraordinary cruelties were perpetrated by the ruling authorities, almost without the pretext of an excuse. We may sympathize with the Cubans, without commending the course of those Americans who give them aid at the expense of implicating the honor of their own country. The greatest danger, however, to be apprehended is, that if the revolution should be successful, Cuba will soon become Yankee all over, and then the next thing will be "annexation," and of course another grand row between North and South about slavery—though the experience the people have had in this annexation business ought to satisfy them for a while.

One fifth of the estimated cost of the Savannah and St. Joseph Railroad has been subscribed.

COLUMBIANS.—We have received a letter and programme from the "Columbians," stating that they will make their appearance here at some indefinite period in the future. We think that with proper advertising, they may do a fair business in this city.

DAY GOONS.—By their advertisement it will be seen that Morgan, McClung & Co., of St. Louis, will have a very large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods ready for exhibition by the first of September.

One half the Osceola Independent has been sold to Mr. E. CAMERON. The firm is now Davis & Cameron.

THE RAILROAD VOTE.

The following is an official statement of the polls in all the precincts of the county:

	For.	Against.
In Round Grove Township,	9	97
Fabius	6	71
Miller	18	19
South River	19	5
Union	48	21
Warren	122	22
Liberty	252	151
Mason	349	13
	823	402

Hurray for Warren! Warren is always right. More strenuous exertions against the Railroad were made in Warren than in any other township. The whole battery of the opposition was turned upon her, and an unrelenting fire kept up; but the people understood their own true interest, and could not be influenced against that interest. The whole strength of Round Grove was brought out. South River has done better than was expected, and Union has done well. It is especially apparent that the people of this township (Mason) have a sensible appreciation of the value of the road.

Many have feared that this vote would result in pecuniary embarrassment to the County. We think the effect will be the reverse. It will be taking the most unfavorable view of the matter that we can, not to exceed all human probability, to suppose that the Company will have to pay the interest on the bonds for the first five or six years—say in all, thirty thousand dollars, a sum that the county can pay in that time, without difficulty. Even during this time, the means will be constantly increased by additions to the amount, and advances on the value of taxable property. Within the last six months, property has advanced in value in this city, thirty per cent., and no one disposed to sell, has the least difficulty about finding a purchaser. It is fair to suppose that property in the county will be subject to the same improvement, as has always been observed in similar cases. After the first five or six years, at farthest, the stock will begin to pay interest, and in a few years more, to pay interest and part of the principal, and in fifteen years, at the outside, we may calculate on a dividend of 25 per cent. It may pay 50 per cent.—the Madisonville and Indianapolis railroad pays seventy-five per cent., though its friends, before it was built, only calculated on dividends of twenty-five per cent. We must recollect that our road will have no competition, and that there are not five hundred acres on the line, that cannot be brought under cultivation. But suppose that, at the end of twenty years, our principal and interest being paid, our county has an income from her stock of 25 per cent., or \$25,000 a year, would we not be well paid for present trouble, and an expense that will scarcely be felt?

What can stand in the way of the success of the road? Northern Missouri is a great Wheat, Hemp, and Hay growing region. These are all heavy and cumbersome articles, and have been cultivated to what will prove to have been a comparatively limited extent, on account of the great labor and expense of transportation, from points distant from the river. The same may be said of Hogs and Cattle. These can be brought here from any distance on the railroad, before their stomachs are empty. To Cincinnati they are brought three or four hundred miles, in two days, so fat they are unable to walk, and without losing a pound in weight. Hogs thus fattened, could not be driven at all; and if only moderately fat, or so they could be driven well, they could make but seven or eight miles a day, and would lose weight at that in traveling fifty or sixty miles, besides the expense of feeding and driving.

The railroad would not only have the benefit of an increased amount of produce, and of all that which would certainly desert the Missouri river, but that river would cease to be the highway for all country merchants on the north side and many on the south side of the Missouri. Goods could be conveyed across the country for what it would cost to insure them on the Missouri. They are now, when freights are dollar and a half on that river, brought to this city on the Mississippi, and hauled in wagons across to towns on the margin of that river. We are assured that freights have been known to be as high as two and a half and three dollars to Glasgow, and five dollars to St. Joseph. To buy groceries, except at high water is out of the question, and then Missouri river merchants must run the risk of losses and damage from keeping articles of that kind a long time on hand. Besides all this, there would be constantly an immense travel on the road. We are not to forget in this connection, that except about forty miles, lines are surveyed and under contract from this city to Indianapolis, and thence there are railroads extending to every important point in the United States.

A large manufacturing and commercial city will grow up here, for such has always been the result, under similar circumstances. We will only notice one prospect, plain to every person.—The packing and slaughtering of nearly all Northern Missouri will be done here. There are not likely to be any considerable packing points on the Missouri river. A gentleman has recently come to this city from Weston, where he had been engaged in the business of packing and slaughtering for five years. He intends to continue the same business here, and left this city on account of the poor facilities for shipping on the Missouri river. We have already three packing establishments that will rank among the largest and best in the West.

In every view, the railroad is to be a glorious work for Hannibal, for Marion county, for all Northern Missouri. Three cheers for the Railroad!

A STRONG ADVOCATE OF THE RAILROAD.—We came across a gentleman on Monday, who was strongly in favor of the railroad, and wished it could be built, but was opposed to the county taking stock, and was opposed to taking stock himself!

A REASONABLE OBJECTION.—One gentleman was opposed to the Railroad, because he feared the sparks would set fire to his house and burn up his wife and children!

Mr. John T. Martin of St. Louis, the prince of clothiers, advertises a splendid stock of clothing. Read his advertisement.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Those who want to buy cheap and good boots and shoes will pay particular attention to the advertisement of Manny & Weld of St. Louis in this number of our paper.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—Subscribers to Blackwood's Magazine, in this State, are now required to pay but 20 cents per quarter. The postage on the Edinburgh or any other of the four Reviews, is now but 8 cents per quarter. The postage on the quarterly publications may be paid at any time before delivery; on Blackwood it should be paid in advance, otherwise the rate will be double. This reduction of postage ought to induce subscriptions to those excellent works.

The editor of the Rossville (Ohio) Democrat, has been visiting the Spiritual Rappers. He says:

The most unfortunate occurrence connected with our spiritual interview, so far as the truth of the scene was concerned, was this,—the rappings and answers purported to come from those who we knew to be alive and well at the time.

We presume the "Rappings" generally come from those who are "alive and well at the time."

We have heard it remarked, that the little birds called martens, never show themselves in any place during the existence of the cholera. Whether this be true or not we can't say, but it is certain that none have been seen here during the prevalence of this terrible disease, until a day or two ago, and since cholera has much abated.—*Occidental Messenger.*

We are told that there were no martens here during the prevalence of cholera. Guess there is not a great deal of faith to be placed in this "sign," however.

We are glad to see that the Times announces the disappearance of Cholera from Glasgow.

If the ladies here will don the Bloomer style of dress, we presume we would be called upon immediately to publish the obituary of celibacy.—*New Madrid Herald.*

You would be called upon to do nothing of the kind. The ladies are attractive enough now, but that is not the trouble—they simply want such wretched old bachelors as the editor of the Herald.

HEALTH OF HANNIBAL.—No cholera, and very little sickness of any kind.

Arrest of Burglars at Monticello.

On Saturday last, two men, named Wm. Chaney and Milton Cloudess, were arrested in Monticello, charged with committing numerous thefts, in that town, for some time past, by means of false keys. It seems from the evidence adduced at the trial, that these gentlemen, in company with a negro boy of the town, have been engaged in entering stores of nights and stealing articles, for a long period back. The negro was the first caught, and was immediately placed in jail. He told his master who his accomplices were, and a ruse was accordingly so to entrap them. Several men were secretly ensnared in jail at night, to observe what took place between the boy and his confederates, knowing they would make an attempt to release him—and the boy appearing willing, in this way to corroborate what he previously told. During the night the two men came to the jail window and in conversation with the negro, talked the whole matter over, arranged plans to release him, &c. Chaney, one of the prisoners, is an ingenious blacksmith, and brought with him to the jail a key, that is said to have unlocked it easily, but the negro feigned it wouldn't answer and still kept up the chat until everything connected with their operations was brought out. The men secreted inside heard every word, and next morning both of the prisoners were arrested, taken before Squire Haley, examined, and in default of bail, were committed to jail to await the October term of the Lewis Circuit Court.—*Canton Reporter.*

Boston, July 23.—The Whig Central Committee have appointed September 10th for holding their State Convention, and have selected Springfield as a suitable place.

The Free soil Central Committee have fixed on Tuesday, September 16th, for their Worcester as the place.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 28.

Further Cuban Intelligence.—The Intelligence of this morning states that the Editor had conversed with a gentleman who came passenger in the Isabel, who states that at Puerto Principe three companies of the regiment of Cantabria had gone over to the insurgents; and that the people of San Juan de los Remedios had openly rebelled, and had established a Provisional Government.

The Intelligence's informant states that the reported defeat at Quennas of the Spanish troops with the loss of 300 men, probably originated from the circumstance that while the troops were being transported across the river at the place, a scow, in which a large number had embarked, was upset and many were drowned.

The Gazette de la Havana, of the 22d, merely notices the defeat of the rebels under Agüero, and states that the disaffected Districts had been placed under martial law, and that the insurgents would be summarily dealt with.

RISE OF WATER.—Lake Michigan was playing its antics again all day yesterday, the water rising from two to four feet every half hour or so, and as suddenly receding.

At dusk, while the lake was as smooth as a mirror, without wind or any apparent cause, the water rose to the height of four feet twice within an hour. What has caused this "great commotion" in old Michigan is a mystery. It is certainly very unaccountable.—*Chicago Journal*, 26th.

NEW YORK, July 29.—P. M.

The Boston Advertiser has private dispatches, saying that the insurrection at Puerto Principe has been put down.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN CONVENTION.—A committee of gentlemen of Louisiana and Mississippi, appointed for the purpose, have issued a Circular, in which they propose a Convention of Delegates from the States of Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, to unite with the people of Louisiana, and of New Orleans, to deliberate upon and concert such measures as will be likely speedily to influence the construction of a system of railroads, connecting the Gulf States with those of the West and Northwest, and radiating throughout all the interior. They also invite delegates from other of the Southern States, in order more fully to understand the systems of work projected or being carried out by them, and to co-operate in the construction of any which may have an interest joint and common to us all. It is proposed that this Convention shall be held on the first Monday in January next, at New Orleans. This call should be responded by all the States of the Valley of the Mississippi.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The extraordinary drought in this vicinity is destroying all the growing crops. The earth is parched, and all vegetation is nearly burnt up. The corn crops hereabouts will hardly be worth gathering.—*Louisville Courier* 28th.

THE RETURNS.—Up to 1 o'clock this morning, the town of Bremen was the only precinct heard from. The vote here stood:

SUPREME COURT.—Gamble 157, Napton 192, Wood 44, Scott 61, Ryland 47, Hayden 29, Williams 27, Jones 16, McBride 1.—*Intell.* 5th.

For the Supreme Court it is believed that Gamble, Wood, Ryland and Napton lead the field.—*Intell.* 5th.

The following extract from a California paper,

confirms the views expressed by us some days since in relation to the reasons which induced the belief that the marauding expeditions in the southern sections of that State, have a motive deeper than the surface.—[*Courier & Enquirer.*]

"Slavery in California.—We have for some time been aware of the existence of an organization, got up by the leaders of the Democratic party in this city and elsewhere, the object of which is to divide the State, with the view to the introduction of slavery in the southern portion of the present Commonwealth. Until the last ten or fifteen days, we looked upon the movement as the offspring of a diseased imagination on the part of a few restless, ambitious, ultra Southern disunionists, that would result in nothing but a ridiculous farce, and draw upon its projectors the contempt of the people. When the scheme was first concocted, the character of the men who headed it warranted the belief that it could never disturb the peace or endanger the welfare of the State. But since it has been espoused by many of the most enlightened and responsible men in the Democratic party—men who are the acknowledged exponents of the principles and policy of that party—it has assumed a more serious aspect, and invites the scrutiny and earnest attention of every man who has an interest in the honor and prosperity of the State. The plan was conceived in the first place by a few restless spirits, who cannot exist except in strife, convulsion and revolution—men to whom excitement and notoriety is the breath of life. They have since been joined by the emissaries of disunionists in South Carolina, Alabama and Texas, who have been sent here to create discord, division, and a foothold for slavery."—[*San Francisco Pioneer*, June 10th.

By Telegraph for the Louisville Courier.

New York, July 29. The intelligence from Cuba has caused much excitement among the friends of the insurgents, and a torch-light procession was held last night, followed by a grand dinner to day, to celebrate the cause of Puerto Principe. A large number also signed a roll for the formation of a new expedition to aid the insurgents. A meeting is to be held in a few days.

After the battle of the 4th the Spanish troops hurried back to Principe, seventeen leagues from Casco. When the news of the defeat reached Principe there was great excitement among the people, and nothing but the large number of soldiers prevented a general rise and massacre of the troops. The garrison is over 4,000 but notwithstanding this large number General Lemoine did not dare to withdraw a single man to go out and pursue the Cubans for fear of a rising, but waited the arrival of reinforcements from Havana, having sent for 2000 men (the last news from Havana stated that these troops had sailed for Principe, 450 miles,) thus while General Lemoine was confined at Principe, the Cubans were gathering numbers and strength.

At the last accounts from Principe many of the Cubans had left the place to join the guerrillas. From the town of Bayamo a party of 200 men had gone up; from Villa Clara 100, and numbers from Neuvas and all the towns in the vicinity of Principe. As fast as the news spread the people sent off parties to the mountains, so that the numbers of the insurgents will have become very formidable before the Spanish troops can be brought against them, but the Cubans are poorly armed and labor under many disadvantages.

Agüero Sanchez was confined in prison at Principe. He is the son of one of the most influential men in the place. It is supposed he will be shot.

PROTRACTED MEETING.—Elder Winthrop H. Hapson, of the Christian Church, has been holding a protracted meeting in Warsaw. It closed Monday night last, with 33 additions, to the church. Dr. H. has accepted the call of the Christian Church at Palmyra, and will, as soon as other engagements will permit, remove to that place.—*Osceola Independent.*

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.

The brig Adams, Gray, with Havana dates of 23d inst., represents the city quiet. The government is vigilant. Nothing has been received from the patriots by this arrival. The brig was thoroughly searched before leaving.

A strong feeling prevails for the Cuban patriots. The committee appointed by the meeting of Saturday are engaged in collecting money, &c.

By Telegraph to the Louisville Journal.

Further Reports of Insurrection.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

We learn by a gentleman, just arrived here from Havana, that the city at the time of his leaving (the 25th inst.) was filled with rumors of revolt against the provinces in the eastern part of the island. The report was that at Puerto Principe three companies of the regiment of Cantabria had thrown down arms and gone over to the creole insurgents. The remainder of that regiment had been publicly disbanded at Havana. Another report was that the people of San Juan de los Remedios were in open insurrection, and had already established a provisional government. Another insurrection had broken out at Tonis. A detachment of Spanish troops had been defeated while pursuing the insurgents, with a loss of two to three hundred men.

By Telegraph to the Louisville Courier.

A letter dated Havana, 25th, states that a battle had been fought between the patriots and the Spanish troops at Neuveritas, in which the Spanish forces were taken, among them Col. Conti; the commander of the Spanish troops fled and embarked on board the steamer. The patriots returned to Neuveritas 1,000 strong, and were daily being reinforced. The Government has dispatched 2,000 troops against them. The citizens of Neuveritas were leaving in large numbers.

WIND MILLS.—They have been tried and succeed admirably in Cooper and Saline counties.

A new version of the Scriptures is about to be published, with explanatory notes, by the Rev. Wm. Conant, Professor of Biblical Literature in the University of Rochester. The old translation is to be made the basis of the phraseology and general manner of the work.